THE FUNERAL TRAIN. .

The Pussage of the Remains from Columbus, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Indiana.

OBSEQUIES AT INDIANAPOLIS,

Governor Brough and his staff took leave of the train at Columbus, and at eight o'clock it was on the way to

the people appeared to the number of thousands, carry-ing torches and kinding bonfires to enable them clearly to see the funeral car, or as if to light it on its way.

AT WOODSTOCK there was both instrumental and vocal music, and the tolling of bells and other manifestations of mourning.

AT URBANA the people were congregated by thousands. The scene was lit up with a hundred torches and bonfires, guns were fired and bells tolled, and there was music from an in

strumental band, but the melody which charmed the most was from a choir of both males and females, stationed upon the platform, who sang a deeply im hymn. The train stopped a few minutes and several young ladied came into the funeral car with floral crosses and wreaths and deposited them upon the coffin. AT WESTVILLE AND CONOVER

there were large gatherings of people, and bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

the railroad station was adorned with Chinese lanterns and flags in conjunction with dark mourning drapery. IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

On Sunday morning over ten thousand people gathered at Richmond, Ind., notwithstanding the early hour at which the train passed, the rain and the coldness of the weather. The train here passed under an arched bridge constructed for the purpose by the Air Line Railroad. It had a span of twenty-five feet and was thirty feet in The abutments were trimmed with evergreens, dotted with white roses and mourning drapery in clos association. On this bridge was the representation of a coffin covered with the national flag, a female figure kneeling, as if in the act of weeping. A soldier and a sailor either side of the coffin completed the group.

Major General Hooker was here made the recipient of a photograph of Abraham Lincoln set in a gilt frame, ernamented with white flowers interlaced with black and

GOVERNOR MORTON
came on board at Richmond. The committee from
Indianapolis follow us in a special train.

AT DUBLIN the train also passed under an arch thirty feet high, dotted with small United States flags. At the depot there were pictures, wreathed with flags, representing Wash ington, Lincoln, Sherman, Grant and Eilsworth. Dubl n is the place which gave Abraham Lincoln its entire vote

at the last Presidential election. Nearly two thousand persons were assembled here.

The State is plunged in the depth of grief. This is cities and towns, but along the line the farm houses are lecorated with mourning, and their inmates gather in clusters, and by the light of bondres and torches catch

glimpses of the train which was bearing from their sight the lamented Chief Magistrate. ARRIVAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

On the arrival here, at six A. M., all the avenues leading to the depot were closely packed with people. Every moment the crowd increased in density. Every street poured out its contribution of men, women and children, eagerly seeking, with sad and solemn faces, to up in open order, facing inward, extending from Illinois ington streets up to the State House doors.

After some little delay the corpse was taken charge Simonson, and tenderly taken to the hearse, the city band playing a sad and mouraful dirge, called "Lincoln's Funeral March," composed expressly for the occasion by Charles Hess, of Cincinnati.

Through the open ranks of the soldiers, standing at

present arms, the procession then took up its line of arch to the State House, in the falling rain and amic the sound of tolling bells, and the occasional firing of All along the entire line of march the cit zens thronged the sidewalks, balconies and doorsteps, catching fleeting glimpses of all that is mortal of Abrahan incoln.

The hearse conveying the remains is fourteen feet long,

five feet wide and thirteen feet high, and covered with plumes, trimmed with black. On the top is a beautiful eagle, silver gilt. The sides are studded with large silver The car was drawn by eight white horses, with black velvet covers, bearing each a black plume, trimmed the carriage, over four years ago, in which Abraham Lincoln rode through Indianapolis, while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. All the streets bear the usual badges and emblems of mourning; but Washington street presents the finest disorned with evergreens and national flags, arranged in the most tasteful and beautiful manner. This is the first

The inclosure of the State House square is being hung ton street small arches trimmed with evergreens have been creeted. The main entrance on Washington street is a structure of considerable size, containing quite a variety of styles of architecture. It is about twenty-five feet high, forty feet in length and twenty-four feet wide six foot passage way on either side. The main pillars are fifteen feet high. Portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut the pedestals at the top, rest handsome busts of Washington, Webster, Clay and Lincoln. The entire relieved by evergreen garlands, with a fine display o flags. At the north side a simple Gothic arch, decorated erected. The pillars of the south front of the Capito are spirally covered with alternate white and black cloth, of the State is placed in the pediment

During the performance of a funeral dirge, the tolling of bells and the booming of cannon, the coffin is carried to the interior of the Siale House, in the presence of the military and civic escort which has accompanied the remains from Washington. Along the walls as we enter are likenesses of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, Sewart. Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Colouel Dick O'Neil, and Edward Everett, and busts of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Webster, Clay and Douglas are placed at inter-Flowers and evergreens everywhere liberally enter into the artistic arrangements. Heavy black cloth is bung in the rotunds, looped at the pillars with large white sals. Immediately beneath the dome hangs the chande lier, with numerous branches, and from which a mellow light is shed upon the sombre scene. The platform is i the centre of the rotunds. On this the coffin is placed, surrounded by flowers, while wreaths and floral crosses lie upon the lid

The remains were, soon after their arrival, exposed to the public view.

The City Councils of Louisville and Queinnati and delegation from Covington, together with Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, were here to-day to take part in the funeral procession. Thousands of persons from the surrounding country thronged the city. When the coffin was being placed on the dais in the Capitol to-day a choir sang a funeral hymn to the accompaniment of a plane. 'Several ladies were in attendance meantime arranging flowers, pausing occasionally to wipe the tears from their faces. The heavy black drapings of the rotunds, and the soft light reflected upon the features of the deceased from the chandelier, gave to the entire seene a sepulchral appearance, and could not reigned around the presence of the dead. The Sabbath ool children were first admitted; then the ladies and citizens severally passed through the hall from north to south. It was designed to have a grand military and

er exercises, this afternoon, in the vicinity of the Capitol; but the rain which has been falling throughout

the day provented the consummation of the arrange ment. The remains were ex-orted to the cars at mid-night, and we now leave Indianapolis for Chicago,

Meeting of the Portuguese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTOGAL, }
NEW YORK, April 28, 1865. In order that the people of the United States may know the sentiments of the Portuguese residents in this country, I beg you will have the kindness to have inserted in your valuable journal the enclosed document— another favor which I take the liberty to ask of your already experienced kindness.

I remain, sir, with high regard, your obedient servant
A. M. DE CUNHA PEREIRA DE SOTTO MAIOR,

Consul General.

At a meeting of Portuguese citizens, held at the Consulate General of Portugal, on the afternoon of the 2th of April, 1855, to give expressions of their feelings on the atroclous act committed on the President of the United States, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That he assassination of Abraham Lincoln has awakened the highest indignation among the Portuguese population of the United States.

Resolved, That we Portuguese hereby offer to the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to the family of the late President we also offer a tribute of our deepest grief for the Ereparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That to the family of the late President we also offer a tribute of our deepest grief for the Ereparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we profoundly regret the attempt made on the lives of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and that of his son, offering our sincerest wishes for the recovery of both.

tration.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the Legation of Portugal, to be transmitted to the government of the United States, to the family of Abraham Lincoln, and to Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and his son.

THE SEWARDS.

Surgeon General Barnes' Reports of the Condition of the Secretary and His Son. SATURDAY MORNING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 29 9 A. M. Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:— Sir.—I have the honor to report that both the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. Seward rested well and are free from any unfavorable symptoms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. SATURDAY EVENING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 29-16 P. M.

WASHINGTON, April 29—16 P. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—
Sir.—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of
State continues to improve. Mr. F. W. Seward is somewhat exhausted to-night by hemorrhage from the wound,
which occurred at three P. M., but which was speedily

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. BUNDAY MORNING REPORT. WASHINGTON, April 30-9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Syanton, Secretary of War:—
Siz-I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State suffers some inconvenience from the fractured jaw; but in other respects is almost restored to his normal health. Mr. F. W. Seward rallied during the night, and is stronger and less restless this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, SUNDAY EVENING REPORT. WASHINGTON, April 30-9 P. M. Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

Sir-I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is doing well. Mr. F. W. Seward's condition more favorable to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

SHERMAN.

Washington, April 30, 1865. General Grant has returned in most excellent spirits He expresses much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders of the government in reference to the agree ment between General Sherman and Joe Johnston. Gene ral Sherman met the Lieutenant General twenty miles from the front. He received the order of disapproval hesitation, no murmuring, nor any expression of dis-satisfaction at the disapproval of the terms entered into between him and the rebel general; but, without any delay or argument in defence of the course previously pursued, General Sherman and generals, with true soldierly spirit, set to work with alacrity to carry out the views of the government comdespatch was sent to Johnston terminating the armistice upon the receipt of the notification by the rebel pickets, and orders were given for our troops in the rear to move up to the front. In a few hours General Frank Blair informed Johnston that the government would not sanction the terms proposed, and that he should immediately notice Johnston sent back a flag of truce asking an inter view with Sherman to arrange other terms of surrender. which was promptly made, upon the basis of the term given to General Lee

May Term of the Law Courts.

The May term of the law courts commences to-day But little business was transacted last month in conse quence of the assassination of the President, and the and replete with cases of interest. The Strong divorce casin the Superior Court, and the Trust divorce case in the provided the lawyers can agree. There will be two branches of the Supreme Court, circuit, in session, also general and special terms. In the Superior Court there will be two trial terms, as usual; also general term and chambers. The Court of Common Pleas, which is considerably hampered with business, will hold two trial terms, under Judges Brady and Cardozo. The May term of the General Sessions commences this

norning, Judge Russel presiding. Assistant District consequence of the suspension of business last month, occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, the criminal calendar is very large, and consequently the present term will be a very busy one. But the energy and efficiency which the City Judge and the District Attorney and his assistants have heretofore shown in the transaction of the public business, affords a sufficient guarantee that the large number of persons now awaiting trial in the Tombs, charged with various offences, will be dis

posed of during the month.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPRIME COURT—CRECIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1419, 1421, 1423, 1093, 883, 905, 1125, 1475, 389, 1439, 711, 1131, 1495, 1695, 47, 1435, 1090, 1627, 650½, 139. Part II.—Nos. 1132, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1612, 1454, 1552, 1044, 1658, 1338, 1444, 1410, 1535, 1040, 124, 1844, 922, 1820, 1504, 1426. Special Term.—Demurrers.—Nos. 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 160, 173, 186, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 258.

SUPRINGE COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 6053, 533, 6131, 5133, 5135, 5137, 5139, 5141, 4993, 4615, 3139, 4322, 4649, 3313, 171. Part II.—Nos. 6674, 5006, 3100, 4078, 4898, 5004, 4406, 5024, 4624, 1084, 4402, 5028, 4579, 308, 4510, 3000, 3402.

COMON PIERS.—Part I.—Nos. 911, 938, 947, 948, 845, 197, 454, 896, 840, 951, 952, 953, 943, 831. Part II.—Nos. 604, 912, 923, 4048, 860, 929, 937, 42, 295, 687, 8, 925, 946, 892, 946.

MAY DAY ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN.—The first of May is a holiday in all the schools of the city, and people who are not turned out of house and home by the neces sity of moving ought to make it a day of enjoyment for their children. If they have not seen the fairy play of Cinderella, take them to the Academy of Music this afternoon, where it is to be given for the last time. A more brilliant spectacle is rarely seen, and it will make children happy for a month.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1865. Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day, amounted to \$4,254,600. The largest sub scriptions from the West were, one for \$205,000 from Chicago, and one for \$40,000 from Desmoines, Iowa From the East, one for \$1,000,000 from Fisk & Hatch, New York. There were two thousand nine hundred and forty-one individual subscriptions for sums of \$50 and \$100. The total amount of subscriptions for the week

foo te up \$25,425,700.

Boston, April 30, 1865.

The large building on Sudbury street, known as Mino Block, was destroyed by fire this morning, and two small wooden buildings adjoining were croshed by falling walls Among the occupants were Kimba'l Brothers & Co., carriage repository; Burr & Co., rubber manufacturers; Mr Collamore, auctioneer and commission merchant; Hiram Tucker, spring bed manufacturer; Hinds & Williams, telegraph instrument makers, and others; also the Union Billiard Rooms, Carne's Billiard Table Rooms. The total loss is estimated at from \$80,000 to \$100.000; insured for about half the amount.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Review of the Course and Result of the Labors of the Legislature.

Its Action Identified with the War for the Union.

New York as the Leading Northern State in the Great Contest.

THE SENATE AND ITS RECORD.

The Princely Gift of Senator Cornell for the Endowment of the Cornell University.

The Verdigris-Chicago Delegation and the Crash of the Confederacy.

New York City and County Tax Levies,

> Our Albany Correspondence. ALBANY, April 29, 1865.

The proverb of the ancients, that you should never judge a man until he is dead, should be modernized for application to the Legislature, so as to read that you cannot judge of such a body until it has adjourned. The Senate (which is elected for two years) and the Assembly of the present and of the last year have resolved themselves in turn into the original ranks of the people from which they came. At this point of view to-day it can be said with positive certainty that no more creditable results have been presented of record by any previous bodies in their places than that exhibited on the ournals of both houses for 1864 and 1865. The year 1864 was ushered in by a clouded and most disastrou aspect of national affairs. It could be readily shown that the Assembly of that year, under its then Speaker, now the Lientenant Governor of the State, led and directed the Union sentiment North, and, after Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, proved the most effective abettors organ ized in the country of that Union policy which has achieved the glorious result for the country now fully developed with the closing days of the present session The last Assembly spent its concluding moments in the adoption of instructions to the Congressional representa-tives demanding the abolition of slavery by constitu-tional amendment. The Assembly of the present session less of party, accompanied by the salutes of artillers throughout the continent for the end of the slaveholders rebellion, and the installation of an executive head and policy at Washington which will realize a new era in our

It is from this standpoint that the Senate and the two late bodies of Assembly can alone be appreciated, as to their actually achieved work and purposes. Their great

late bodies of Assembly can alone be appreciated, as to their actually achieved work and purposes. Their great body of bounty bills, their voluminous war and patriotic resolutions, with the various other details of this nature, stand as their proud peculiar monument on their journals, and in the history of the nation at large, during the dark wight of its struggle.

Whoever has sought for the drift of affairs here in the jobs or schemes, or the partisan aims attributed to the hour, has been misled, if not intentionally purposing to misrepresent or demoralize the sentiment on which these bodies were irresistibly borne through the past two years. The time was too mementous to trifle. The scrutiny of the people, fixed upon their representatives, was too in tense to admit of any faltering. The vast impending disaster to the country was too absorbing to allow of any other cares but the great care, which threatened min to the grand fabric of ren blican institutions. When this is stated all is said which it is of general importance to say of the legislation of the past and of the previous winters. THE SCATE AND THE RECOM.

Looking back upon the two years term of the Senate now adjourned, every act of any moment indicates the imprise of this body. It has exercised a complete and domineering control over the precent Assembly, and last year the rival bodies closed their session in a competition which vielded the precedence in ability to the Senate, but left to the Assembly appreciate of purity, industry and loyalty which sent some forty of its members relected to the present body and made its Speaker Lieutenant Governor of the State. No Legislature for many years gained so much popular approved, and so little of public censure and abuse, as that of 1864, of which the Senate now adjourned deserves its full proportion of legales left to the people or the dominant political party which can make their acts the subject of agitation among legacies left to the people or the dominant policial party which can make their acts the subject of agitation among the people, or repreach with the public opinion of the State. There have been no joos or swindles of much moment put through, although there has been no want of urgency for them, at a time when the infiation of the extreme had set other localities wild with the thirst for public plunder. Under Senatore Folger, Bailey and Murphy, the judicial character of the session laws have reserved the symmetry of a proper legal architecture. The nariamentary aspect of the present session of the Senate and of the previous session of the Assembly, under the same executive officer. Thomas G. Alvord, will be marked as an epoch of the highest ability in the parliamentary history of the State. Under the fortunate direction of Senator Andrews (the distinguished editor of the late Cweire and Enquirer the municipal affairs of the cities of the State, and capacitity of New York, have obtained a memorable impulse in the direction of progress and intelligent reform. Senator Andrews, a New Yorker by birth, and for so many years identified with every aspect of the life, wants and growth of the weigor of his life retired to the leisure of real life in Otsego county, filled his exacting post, as chairman of the formittee on Municipal Affairs, with a prepared experienced and ability never equalled at any time in this ardiona position. Another term on his part, in similar control of the course of municipal reconstruction and progress, would go far towards alleviating the grievous complaints against the municipal section of our form of government. To his labors we owe the highly important work of poising our metropolitan police upon the non-partisan and effective basis of the present organization, and the extension of this system to the mennicipal districts of the interior of the State. The paid fire department and many less important measures, he likewise shaped. Should the municipalities of the State be so fortunate as to find

the momentous period of the past two years.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The most conspicuous fact in regard to the Assembly, just adjourned, is, that it has been kept in wholesome check and under complete subjection by the older and abler body, the Senate. The previous Assembly was thoroughly and exclusively absorbed by the spirit of the war democracy, and lost everything else in the preparations for the great strife both at the polls for the Presidential contest and in the field of battle for the very existence of the nation. In the Assembly of this winter a large number of the old members reappeared and were put in the most discordant connection with a considerable body of the copperhead persuasion, who were transferred from the Seymour and Chicago platform to stand in the full blaze of Union victories and forced to availow the daily acclamations called forth by successive despatches, announcing, not the "failure of the war." but the wonderful succession of events, from the march of Grant through the Wilderness to the night of the

torchlight funeral of the assassinated Lincoln, and the final crash of the confederacy, announced in the eurrender of Johnston, the day of adjournment here. This verdigris minority became possessed at an early day in the session of the idea that they were an "irresponsible minority." and the more jobs and bad odor generally, they could attach to this Legislature the sconer their party would come into power in the State. But while this gave occasion to a good deal of profigate talk, and seduced some occasional squads of the majority party, the result, as presented at the close of the session, foots up substantially in nothing of any moment to be entered upon the statute book.

ORNEAL RESULTS OF THE ISSISTATION THIS SESTICE.

The voto of the Central Railroad leaves the legislative score of jobs almost a clean state for two years, or the term of the Senate. No railroad bills of any consequence have been passed, nor, indeed, very seriously considered; and except the Champian and Chenango canals and a f w minor matters in that line, the determination to keep clear of all issues of this nature during the great trial of the nation has been religiously carried out. The bounty bonds and bounty bills railly represent the great bulk of the business of the "people of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened." The rapturous acclamations which rang through the chambers of the State Capitol on Friday afternoon, upon the reading of the tologram from the War Department announcing the surrender of Johnston, and that Jeff. Davis was begging in vain for his life from General Grant, dissolved this Long Parliament, with a just appreciation of its protracted and devoted labors as the government legislative body, leading in the great contest between the North and the South, on constitutional liberty.

The city of New York has far less to complain of this

THE CITY DELEGATION.

THE CITY DELEGATION.

The city of New York has far less to complain of this year than heretofore in the legislation for its benefit. Benator Laimbier has deserved well in this connectione for his laborious fidelity and diligence. Ingraham, Stewart, Van Buren, Reed, Salmon, and still others of the lower house, have also made commendable and effective endeavor in the improved treatment of questions affecting the metropolitan district. But if the citizens of New York would have their interests reached as they should be, Mr. Perry, of Brooklyn, should be persuaded to colonize in New York, and take that city in the same care which he devotes to his constituents of the left wing of the metropolis.

GOVERNOR PENTON.

stituents of the left wing of the metropolis.

GOVERNOR FENTON.

Four months have passed, and the course of a legislative session has tested in some degree the qualifications of Governor Fenton for his position. His co-operation in the great business of suppressing the rebellion, and the zeal and efficiency of his words and his work in this vital duty stand forth in as strong and happy contrast to the course of Seymour, as does the aspect of our national affairs to-day when compared with the clouded hope and threatening condition of the country under Governor Fenton's predecessor. Under his influence on the domestic questions in the State, the principle of protecting the popular rights in the low fares on the steam and city railroads strikes a democratic chord which will be heard again from many variations of tis key in the ranks of his personal party in the State—the war democracy. He has in every respect done well thus far, and will be faithful to the end.

In the closing communication this year, of the correspondent of the Heralia, he will be pardoned for renewing his acknowledgments to his associates of the Assembly of 1864, for many favors then, and in his capacity as a journalist continued in many ways during the past

Work of the Legislature. NEW YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

The Board of Supervisors are empowered to order and cause to be levied on the taxable property of New York county an amount equal to the aggregate of the

York county an amount equal to the aggregate of the several sums hereinafter stated:—
Advertising for the Common Council \$30,000; and no payment shall be withheld for non-performance of the advertising in season, unless the copy thereof shall have been furnished to a newspaper at least twelve hours before the time of its regular issue; Provided, however, that the newspapers selected in the year 1865 shall continue to be the official papers of the city and county of New York, in which shall be published the proceedings of the Common Council, the Bourd of Supervisors, and all notices required by law to be published in the different heads of departments and other public officers in and for the city and county of New York. Aqueduct repairs and improvements \$55,200; Beard of Health, \$6,000; Battery improvement, \$50,000; cleaning streets, \$500,000 annually, the work to be done by a contract which is hereby authorized and required to be made by the Mayor, &c., after advertised proposals of ten days, to commence ten days after the passage of this act; such contract shall be for a term of not less than five years, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay all arrearages for street cleaning that the contract, the cost of same to be included in the Tax levy. For work done on Fifty-ninth street Court House, \$1,575; for deficiency in the Central Park grant for the years 1863 and 1864, \$38,321; cleaning markots, \$16,000; city contingencies, \$75,000—subject to the approval of the Mayor of said city, and no payment shall be made therefrom without the authority and consent of said Mayor being first had and obtained, except \$35,000 set saide to pay the expenses incurred in the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln; city dispensares, \$11,000—\$1,000 of which is to be paid to the Manhattanville Dispensary.

Charges on arrears of taxes.
Blasting and removing Diamond Reef.
Bonations.
Society for the Protection of Destitate Roman
Catholic Children.
Orphans' Home and Asylum.
Demilt Dispensary.
New York Fire Department Fund.
Rose Hill Ladies' Relief Association.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
Five Points Mouse of Industry.
Five Points Mission.
Sick Assistance Society.
Ladies' Aid Soc ety.
Home for the Fri indiess.
Orphans' Home.
Orphans' Home.
Orphans' Home.
Orphans' Asylum.
Ladies' Educational Union.
House of Good Shepherd.
Sairies.—Fire Department.
Board of Assessors.
Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment.
City Courts.
Stationery and blank books.
Street improvements.
Sewers, repairing and cleaning.
Sewers, repairing and cleaning.
Sewers repairing and cleaning public offices.
Water pipes and laying.
Cleaning and repairing wells and pumps.
Wharves, piers and slips.
Pier foot of 138th street
Working Eighth avenue from 140th to 159th sts.
Freenty seventh Precinct Station House.
Frinting of departments.
Repairs and construction of public buildings.
1 Rents.

The following is the Tax levy, as passed by the Legislature:—
Advertising. \$3
Advertising. \$3
Contingencies, Comptroller's office.
Coronera' fees. \$6
County contingencies.
Children's Aid Society.
Construction of New York County court house. \$5
Election expenses.
Incumbrances in harbor—removal of.
Lighting, cleaning and supplies for county offices.
Officers and winesa' fees.
Repairs to county buildings and county offices...
Repairs to county buildings and county offices... ature:--

Salaries—Executive Department. 114, 230
Judiciary 433, 977
Support of presoners in the county jail 8,500
Henry Bertholf. 200
Support of detained witnesses 2,000
June W. Kdmonds. 2,000
Representatives of the estate of Henry P. Edwards. 5,713
Wm. Mitchell. 12,425
The two last mentioned sums are arrearages of salaries as Judges of the Supreme Court, and directed to be paid by the Board of Supervisors.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE. The following are the amendments made to the Code by the bill which finally passed the Legislature on the 27th:-

appeal the cause may be noticed and put on the calendar for any succeeding term of the same year. &c. 116. Amended so as to apply to an infant temporarily absent from the State; also by striking out the words 'or by service upon any relation or person with whom the infant resides, and either by mall or personally upon the person so exceed.

ference. SEC. 309. By striking out the first part of the last sent and inserting:—"In difficult and extraordinary cases, who

that in New York city appeals from marine and district courts shall be as heretofore.

Szc. 360: Amended by adding at the end a proviso that where the amount litigated or property recovered exceeds fifty dollars the testimony need not be returned, but only the process and proofs of service, the pleadings, proceedings and judgment, a brief statement of the amount and nature of the claim and a actice of appeal.

Szc. 366. Sub-division five amended by adding at end a provision that the Court may allow either party to amend his pleadings, and that either party may serve upon the other an offer of compromise with the same effect as in section 385.

Szc. 357. Amended so as to make the rotice of appeal with any offer, verdict, decision of the courts, exceptions, case and all orders and papers in any way involving the merits and necessarily affecting the judgment part of the judgment rolls!

Szc. 359. First sentence amended so as to include all courts, tribunals and officers acting judicially. At the end there is added, "And nothing contained in section eight of this act shall be held, or construed, to affect, or restrain the operation of this section.

THE FIRST OF MAY-MOVING DAY .- To state that to day is the 1st of May is very much like telling people

that the rebellion is crushed. Everybody knows it per fectly well without being reminded of the fact through the newspapers. The moving trains of beds, bedding pots, kettles, pans, chairs, tables, stools and other article of the domestic economy that were to be seen on our streets on Friday and Saturday must have warned the most thoughtless of the approach of the annual distraction and desecration of the household gods and goddesses. The Lares and Penates, riven from their sacred altars more comfortably for another twelve months or longer in their glory. They were and are the real divinities of the hour, and have more to do with "shaping of our ends," to say nothing of "rough hewing," than we are happy to confess. On Saturday the moving was very general all over the city, and the carmen received enormous remuneration for their services. We heard of one case where as much as twenty-five dollars a load was paid for removing furniture from a house in Fiftieth street up to Hariem. People who secured cheap places in the country, to avoid high rents in the city, will be likely to find their expenses not very much lightened when they come to settle up with the carmen. The latter have resolved to profit by the extensive emigration ruraiwards, knowing that their aid is indispensable to movers, and that they can command what they like before placing a stick of furniture on their vehicles. While many are in this way in a fluster, changing thoir local habitations, many others are ha very different fluster, because they have not yet succeeded in finding houses or apartments. Thus their time is up; the landford bids them be off; but they know not whither to go in search of shelter. We are informed that the number of persons thus circumstanced this year is exceedingly large. The exorbitant runts asked by landfords is the principal cause of this strange state of affairs. It is not easy to foresee how the difficulty will be met to-day; but it is to be hoped that a liberal aprit will be exhibited on all sides, both on the part of the old tenants, the new tenants and the landfords. A good deal of the customary moving may have to be postponed to-day in consequence—a result which might commence the breaking up of the absurd custom of general moving on one day.

BERGARIENG THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—THE in their glory. They were and are the real divinities o

Naw Law .- Among the acts passed by the Legislatury during the late session was one reorganizing the Court during the lat's session was one reorganizing the Court
of Special Sessions. The new law provides that two
police magistrates (instead of eight as heretofore) shall
constitute the court, and names Justices Dowling and
Kelly, of the Second and Sixth Judicial districts, as the
members of that court. These judges have the appointment of clerk, deputy clerk, interpreter, stenographer,
and officers of the court. Under the new law, which
takes effect immediately, it is expected that there will be
less buzzing and buttonholing members of the court,
and thus retarding business, if not defeating the ends of
justice, than have heretofore been the case.

ten o'clock last night a fire occurred in the dwelling house 56 Amity street. The fire was found burning in a bed. By the application of a few pails of water by the inmates of the house, assisted by the firemen, the flames were subdued and the fire ultimately extinguished. operty destroyed consisted of a bed and bedding, valued at about fifty dollars. They belonged to William H. Joues; no insurance. At about seven o'dock that morning a five occurred in a bed, on the second floor, belonging to Alexander Marshall. The fact of these two-fires occurring within a few hours of each other led to the suspicion that premises was fired by some one residing in the house. Mr. Marshall's loss is about twentyfive dollast; insured \$5.500 in the Commonweath Insurance Company. The damage done to the house is about \$10; insured for \$3.500; in the Atlantic Insuance Company. Fire Marshall Baker was would called to the premises, and the matter is under investigation.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MONROS ETHER PERE.

Patterson, Stronghan & Bishop estimate their loss at \$15,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Rutgers and Jersey City Insurance Company. The cabinet maker's loss is said to be \$3,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company, on machinery only. C. W. Houghton, veneer cutter; loss estimated at about \$1,500 on stock and machinery; insured for \$2,000 in the Globe, and \$1,000 in the Peoples' Insurance Companies.

WARNING TO BOYS RIDING BERIND COACRES.—On Wednesday last James Mohoney, a lad seven years of age, who resides with his parents, at 131 Mulberry street, jumped on the rear part of a coach which was passing up Hester street, near Mott, for the purpose of taking a ride Hester street, near Mott, for the purpose of taking a ride. He had proceeded but a short distance when one of his legs caught in the wheels, injuring him in a serious manner. He was removed to the New York Hospital, and his friends, fearing that death would ensue, notified Coroner Wildey to take his ante-mortem deposition, which was done. Andrew Molony, driver of the coach, was arrested, but, it appearing that the occurrence was accidental, Coroner Wildey discharged him.

SUPRINTENDENT WARD, of the city line of the American

SUPPRINTENDEST WARD, of the city line of the American Telegraph Company, has established an office at the new pier of the Albany Steamboat Company, connecting with all the hotels in the city and with all the lines of the country. Travellers can thus order their staterooms prior to the starting of the boats.

TRAVEL EASTWARD.—The railroad and steamboat con-

nection between the New York and New Haven steam boats and the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Rail-road, commences May 1, the train running to and from the steamboat wharf at New Haven. Nothing could better suit the convenience and comfort of travellers in that direction.

that direction.

Discovery or Quicksilves in Nevada.—The Reese river (Austin) Receive says:—Mr. Varney, superintendent of the Pioneer mill, of this city, and a scientific amalgamator, has lately been on a visit to fone, the capital of our neighboring county of Nye, and during his stay made a most astonishing discovery. The new mill of that city had been able to extract but about \$25 per ton from what had the reputation of being rich ores, and Mr. Varney went down to see what was the matter. Upon an analysis of the ore he found it to consist of sulphur, antimony, ars nic, silver, and what he believed to be quicksilver. Of course such an ore could not be worked without reacting. A rude furnace was formed, where a few hundred pounds could be reacted at a time, and thorough experiments on several ledges were made. The result was that the rock was made to pay, without selection, \$140 per ton; but the most singular of all was the great abundance of quicksilver that the reasting developed. Having ascertained that quicksilver was present, seeing it gather on the iron poker used in stirring the reasting mass, and smelling it in the fumes, an attempt was made to ascertain the quantity. Three and a half pounds of the quartz—not chanabar—was placed in a retort and heated, and nine cances of pure quicksilver obtained, being over eighteen per cent. Upon a thorough examination of the lode large quantities of rich canabar, the ore of quicksilver, were found. The rock experimented on contained this useful metal in a native condition. The extent of these clanabar bearing lodes was found to be great, indicating that we shall be able to furnish our own supply of quicksilver, and probably have it to export.

CRYS IN ABUNDANCE.—For the first time siges the suspension of specie payments the supply of cents at the Mint exceeds the demand. Though the coinage of them went on unceasingly, and though two cent pieces were made in large numbers, the demand, until now, exceeded the supply, and at times the acarcity was such that articles never dreamed of as currency were often used in our markets. It was no unusual thing for carrots, onions, turnsps and appleage to be used in making change. The scarcity no doubt arose in part from hoarding and speculating in cents; for the premium on them was often as high as ten, and even twelve per cent. The scarcity gave rise to the use of tickets or checks by shop keepers, and in some parts of the city they are yet given as substitutes. This need no longer be, for we learn from an official source that cents can sow be obtained at the Mint by any person who wants them in exchange for treasury bills. The three cent cotsage (new) will be ready for distribution in a few days.—Philadelishia Ledger, April 20.

THE STONEWALL

Her Arrival Looked For on the Coast.

PREPARATIONS MADE TO RECEIVE HER.

The Harbor of New York Well Detended,

&c.,

The rebel iron-clad ram Stonewall, Captain Page, hich sailed from Lisbon the 28th of March, is evid on her way to this coast. As the frigate Niagara, Com odore Craven, and the corvette Sacramento, Captain Walke, were debarred by the twenty-four hour rule from giving pursuit, she was to get away from the coast and so far ahead that chase was useless. From Lisbon the Stonewall proceeded to the Madeiras, where she onled and took in supplies, but was ordered away after the expiration of twenty-four hours. From Funchal she steamed to Teneriffe, where she again coaled and provisioned, and was compelled to go to sea again in twenty-four hours, on the 1st of April. She is evidently making her way to some of the islands of the West Indies, where she will again coal and prepare for a raid on our coast. No rebel port is left here that she cam enter, as her draught of water is too great for Galveston. She may make a dash into some of our Northern ports, and the Navy Department has made and is-making every preparation to meet and destroy her if she attempt

Iron-clads have been quietly placed in the different harbors, and other measures taken that will render a tive any raid on our seaboard cities.

York, and a torpedo boat will also be kept ready for im-

It was rumored yesterday that the Stonewall had been spoken on Friday last, but the report is entirely un-founded. Great vigilance is, however, maintained by the naval vessels in the harbor, and they are always ready for action.

Our citizens may yet have an opportunity of witnessing a naval combat in the bay of New York, but the chances are very shadowy.

of the whereabouts of the formidable pirate, and we shall then know where to look for her.

Ds. Gwis.—When Dr. Gwin, in Paris, speaks of his father-in-law's "hotel," he will designedly aim to convey the impression that it is a "hotel" in the old style French sense of the term—the city residence of a man of rank. Old Mr. Bell, his father-in-law, only kept an excellent readside inn, seven miles from the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky—nothing more.—New Orleans Independent.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Honors Paid to the Remains of President Lincoln-Arrest and Death of the Assassin-The Surrender of Joe Johnston and His Rebel Army-The Latest News from Europe, &c.
The steamship Ariel, Captain Jones, will leave this

ort at noon to-day for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific

rill close at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The New York Henaup-Edition for the Pacific-will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and of President Lincoln in the cities and towns through which they passed, with full details of the magnificent manner in which they were received in and escorted from New York city; Account of the Arrest and miserable Death of the Assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, and of the arrest and imprisonment of his accomplice, David Har-old; Account of the Surrender of Joe Johnston and his Rebel Forces to General Sherman, in North Carolina, and important and gratifying intelligence from the Union ant News from Europe, and reports of all imp

events of the day.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway. A.-Lottery Prizes Cashed. Circulars, J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street N. Y.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMEOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all cruptions of the skin.

A Beautiful Complexion Stands the

A .- Gents' All Wool Suits \$18; Boys' All A .- Use the Best .- Bowden's Moth De-STROYING PACKET. For sale by all druggists.

A Good Number.-Heads of the Clergy, A GOOM is a substantial and the control of the cont

A Hint for the Incredulous.—Never Say, fellow citizen, that you can't find a hat that you look well in until you have seen the fifty varieties of style in dress and undress HATS at GENIN'S immense establishment, 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Factory 81 Barciny street. Buy Miller's Hair Dye. Best in Quality;

Second and last representation.
THIS CHARMING
PLAY OF THE FARRIES.
PERFORMED BY TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN.
WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH SO MUCH ENTHUSIA
ANN ON THURSDAY,
will be given once more at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
next MONDAY AFTERNOON, May I, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Admission to the house \$1. Fifty cents extra for reserved.
seats. To be obtained at the office of the Academy and ak.
Caswell & Mack's, under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and il diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broad-

Chevaller's Life for the Hair Restores

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and renal, No. 6 Aster House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Song-cures simples, freckles, eruptions, tan and all blemishes. At his depot, 453 Broadway, and druggists.

Gold Hunting Watches, from seventy-five to six hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Brondway, one door below Causal street, formerly Il Wall street.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sowing me and Button Hole Machine. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway, N. Y. Janeway & Co., Manufacturers of Par

Not a Few of the Worst Disorders That affet maskind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELS BOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

No Pimples, no Darkness Under the eyes appear after using a few bottles of HELMBOLD'S CON-CENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

Piles, Piles. Dr. Witmer's Pile Supposi-tory is a certain cure for Bleeding or Itching Piles. Agent for New York, 164 Howery. Rid Yourself of Humors in the spring months by using HELMBOLD'S CONCEN-TRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs, New Styles, from two, three, four and five to two hundred dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door be-low Canal street.

The Injurious Effects of Alcoholic stimulants overcome, and the system purised, by using HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. United States Coupons Purchased the

We Piedge Our Reputation for the Pul-filment of wint we here declare.—In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion re-lief will be found in filters or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP has been administered. Cures dysmetry and diarrhoss and was been administered, late the bowels. Price & cents a bottle.